

CHEAP FOR CASH

600 DOORS (all sizes) 4000 SASH (all sizes)

1000 WASH PAINTED AND GLAZED.

Store Fronts and Blinds made to order

WARRANTED SEASONED.

PAINTS: WHITE, LEAD, BLUE, GREEN, RED, YELLOW, BLACK, and all colors.

LIMESEED OIL (pure) VARNISHES (pure turpentine) BRUSHES and COLORED (large assortment)

5000 Rolls Wall Paper,

200 ROLLS CURTAIN PAPER

all new and desirable patterns at reduced prices

WINDOW GLASS,

French and American, furnished by contract at factory prices.

REFINERS' GOODS.

GLUE, WAX, PAINT, and WHITE LEAD, BLUE VARNISH PAINTS, ROSIN and ROBIN OILS.

Reduced Prices.

Good and competent men furnished on short notice to fresco, decorate, drain, hang paper and house painting all over this city.

OLMSTED & JEWELL.

No. 15 Spring Street.

All painting done by us warranted to stick.

Titusville Morning Herald.

This is the only paper between Pittsburg and Erie that receives the Associated Press Telegrams and Cable Despatches.

Titusville, Thursday, May 1, 1868.

REMARKING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

Varieties.

—The Titusvillians are building a new Court House.

—The Erie Presbytery meet at Oil City on Tuesday.

—We regret to learn that Sherry's company lost their warehouse at the recent fire in Oswego.

—Baseballing has commenced again for the season. A game was played the other day by the Erie City.

—The new Constitution of Mississippi abridges one of the time-honored privileges of "chivalry," by a provision declaring that duellists shall not vote.

—Under the telegraph hand will be found an account of a fire which occurred at Oil City yesterday morning, destroying several oil tanks and tank cars.

—A Revenue Assessor in Ohio, asking the usual questions, inquired, "Did your wife have an income last year?" "Yes," replied the assessed, "she had twice—both girls."

—The Clifton House, Canada, will open for the season on the 23rd of May; the Monticello House, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., on the 15th of May, and the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, on the 10th of May.

—A fire broke out in a row of wooden buildings in Fredonia on Tuesday morning last, and in six hours fourteen buildings were destroyed. It was supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It was fortunately not in the business center of the village.

—A French doctor named Polton, advises persons having colds in the head to inhale harts horn. The inhalation should be repeated seven or eight times in the space of five minutes. An American authority says spirits of camphor will do very well as a substitute for harts horn.

—The Superintendent of the Erie Railroad has ordered that during the present unsettled condition of the track, and until further orders, no first class passenger train shall run at a rate of speed exceeding twenty-five miles an hour, and to second-class or freight trains at a rate exceeding twelve miles per hour, or a mile in five minutes.

—The proposition whether the city of Buffalo should subscribe to a loan in aid of the construction of the Buffalo & Washington Railroad, took place on Tuesday, a two-thirds vote being necessary to authorize the measure. The poll showed a large excess in favor of the subscription, and 2,492 against it.

—Galusha A. Grow has been appointed Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. Mr. Grow's wide acquaintance with the political condition and wants of the different sections of the State, will qualify him for this most responsible position, and under his vigilant auspices, a thorough organization and an earnest campaign by the Republican party may be confidently expected.

—An officer of the Pennsylvania Railroad says that on Wednesday took place perhaps the largest freight movements in the history of the road. There were 1,337 freight cars (eight wheels) passing Millin for the twenty-four hours ending at six p. m., of which 789 were loaded. This amount does not include passenger, baggage and express cars, nor cars coming in at Marysville for the East.

—James Guthrie, the oldest Senator at the commencement of the Fortieth Congress, was born the 5th of December, 1792, and resigned his seat in consequence of old age and his attendant infirmities. Of the Senators now constituted, Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, will be 73 in May, Simon Cameron in his 70th year, and Benjamin F. Wade in his 60th year. W. Pitt Fessenden, of Maine, is upwards of 60, but the great majority of the Senators are under that age.

—COUNTRIES WITHOUT RAILROADS.—The only countries in Pennsylvania through which are not likely to be soon touched by a railroad, are Fulton, Forest, Potter and Greene. The Buffalo and Washington Railroad, now in process of construction, will approach nearly to Potter county, while the lately projected Greensburg and Brownsville road, it is hoped, will be extended to Wayneburg, in Greene county. There is a vast amount of railroad work now in progress in this State, a fact which we are gratified to ascribe to an energetic spirit of local development. Thus the limitless resources of wealth, so yet scarcely touched in Pennsylvania, are to be rapidly brought to light by the genius of public enterprise.

—VENANGO COUNTY SHERIFF.—Elsewhere we publish the announcement of Lieut. H. R. Haverst, of Oil City, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Venango County. We know not what other, if any, nomination will be made by our Venango County neighbors for this important and lucrative office, but we are confident that no more capable, efficient or deserving man can be brought out. Mr. Haverst entered the service as a private soldier, and rose through the several gradations to a lieutenancy, solely from his own valor and the favor of his superiors. For the last three years he has been an assistant to Sheriff Gray, and located at Oil City, where by close attention to business he has won the

A Candidate for Congress.

In another column, among the various announcements for the several offices to be filled this fall, will be found that of Hon. S. Newton Pettis, of Meadville, for Congress from this (20th) Congressional District. The severe and protracted illness of the present incumbent, the Hon. D. A. Finney, has prevented his properly discharging the duties of Representative of this District, and it is more than likely that his public career is now voluntarily and necessarily closed, much to the regret of his partial friends and his constituents at large.

It will be remembered that Mr. Pettis was the leading competitor of Mr. Finney in the exciting canvass of 1865, in this county; that he divided the suffrages of our party with Mr. Finney at the primary meetings, and all will bear testimony that Mr. Pettis developed on that occasion a personal influence and popularity in the ranks of our own party, of an enthusiastic and formidable character, in which any man could feel an honorable pride, and which enable him to enter upon the present canvass with an advantage and prestige that few other men can properly lay claim to.

We hope, indeed, no other candidate mentioned in this section in connection with this office and his friends now confidently bespeak for him the united and special support of the Republican party in Crawford county.

Under these circumstances, it would seem alike unwise, useless, and hazardous to our party's emergency and integrity to engage in personal dissensions, which could only serve to our own injury, confusion and defeat. No one of our party will challenge Mr. Pettis' party service for his fitness for the position referred to, and few are more capable than he, of representing the various interests of this District with zeal and efficiency, from his well known executive force of character, and capacity for public affairs.

The Bankrupt Law.

The operation of the fifty per cent. clause of the General Bankrupt Law cannot be proved beneficial to both creditors and debtors. It must make persons who are operating upon credit careful about contracting liabilities to such an extent that they cannot see their way clear out of their difficulties if they should become unfortunate. The great necessity that they shall so husband their estates that they will be able, in case of trouble and inability to pay, to show a balance sheet which will enable them to realize fifty per cent. of their debts from their remaining assets, will be continually before them with the force of a monition. It will make them careful, economical and vigilant. As the law will stand, it will offer a premium to be prudent. It will certify to every one who has a watchful desire to be ready for the worst that he must go on slowly, but with certainty, and that he must not risk too much. It will restrain that headlong desire to "make or break" which has been the bane of business in this country, and which has been the cause of encouraging over indebtedness, similar in consequence to over trading, and producing much misery and unemployment. The present bankrupt law is the most feasible one that we have ever had in this country. It will prove to be a vast advantage to our material interests. It will control business and mould business customs with direct references to its provisions. The section which relates to involuntary bankruptcy places a remedy in the hands of every creditor to be used against an improvident debtor, curbing the latter in a career of wild expenditure, and compelling him to bear in mind the fact that there is a restraining power which may be exercised against him at any moment. The fifty per cent. clause will be a continual warning to a person getting behind-hand that he must not go too far. It will induce him to consider the moment that he cannot get through to either seek his creditors, or to voluntarily apply for the benefit of the bankrupt law before it becomes too late. Under such auspices much will be saved—the desperate clauses of the gambler, which have so often led deeper into adversity, will not be risked. Men who are in debt will learn when to stop, and persons unwilling to become their creditors, who might otherwise be subjected to heavy losses, will be spared other calamities.

The fifty per cent. clause was to have gone into effect in one year after the bankrupt law had passed; but as the applications under the act were slow, and many worthy men suffering from past misfortune had not yet applied for the benefit of its provisions, it was thought to be both liberal and just to extend the period during which the act would be in force to the fifty per cent. regulation. As a consequence, a movement to that end was made some time ago. Mr. Jencks, of Rhode Island, who had charge of the bill, brought forward the time at the House a motion to postpone the time at which the fifty per cent. clause should go into operation until June 1, 1869. There was some objection, and finally a compromise was arrived at, by which it was agreed to postpone the period until January 1, 1869. In that shape the amendment passed. We can scarcely expect that there will be trouble in relation to the matter in the Senate. The only thing in doubt is whether there will be such speedy action upon it as to render the subject free from doubt, so that the public may clearly understand the extent of their privileges under the law.

THE GENERAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—One of the most important events of religious character that has ever occurred in Chicago will be the meeting of the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States, to occur on the first of next month. This conference only assembles once in four years; it is composed of delegates from all the annual conferences in the United States, sixty-eight in number, which have an aggregate clerical membership of eight thousand. The ratio of representation in the general conference is one for every thirty members. It is expected that there will be present at the forthcoming session also bishops, two hundred and thirty-five delegates from England, Ireland, France, the Canada, and the United States. Every State and several of the Territories will be represented. Several very important questions will come up for action, among them: lay representation, Southern work and the foreign mission.

To Day the great collection of wonders—the survivors of Barnum's Museum.—The Kentucky Fair Lady—Glaciers—Dwarfs—Circassian Beauties—and all—will arrive from Corry on a special car placed at their disposal by the Oil Creek and Allegheny R. R. It is not true that the common railroad coaches are too small for the comfort of the larger members of this troupe, nor that they cannot travel on any but a broad gauge road. This is probably one of the Agent's statements that ever visited the Oil Creek, and both in an artistic and physical point of view. The doors will be open after noon and evening, at Corrick Hall, from 1 till 5, and 7 till 10 o'clock, P. M.

All should see these living curiosities now, as they take their departure for Europe early in the fall.

Flower Seeds, Balis of Gladioli, Tuberoses, Japan and Jacobine Lilies, Peony Roots, at the Seed Depot, corner Franklin and Pine streets.

The British Victory in Abyssinia.

The New York Herald's special, dated Addis Ababa, April 18th, gives the following details of the capture of the great fortress: A truce which had been agreed on between General Napier terminated at an early hour this morning. Immediately after its termination, the King not having surrendered the captives, Major-General Napier placed himself at the head of the first and second brigades of his army, and moved up the hill toward the fortress as far as Sillassale. This position of the strong works was surrendered to Napier by the chiefs in command, after a brisk attack, in which the African troops were defeated.

King Theodore, observing the English advance and its first fruits, retreated into the centre of the Magdala works, on the plateau, having first planted five of his guns at the base. When General Napier came in sight, with his brigades, the King's artillerymen opened on the advance of these guns in presence of Theodore. The British replied immediately with their 12-pound Armstrong guns, throwing rockets in the place. After enduring this fire a short time, Theodore abandoned his guns, and still retreating, commanded the sally ports and commanded a fire of musketry from his guns and wall defenses.

The Abyssinians, giving no signs of surrender, General Napier halted his advance and commenced a bombardment of their works. The bombardment was continued during a space of three hours. When it terminated, the British commander ordered an assault, which was made in fine style. The King's works were carried, after a very vigorous resistance on the part of the enemy. Theodore lost during the engagement sixty men killed and two hundred wounded. The English army had fifteen of its rank and file wounded. After the works were completely taken, King Theodore was found dead by the English soldiers on entering the center of his stronghold. He was shot through the head. Some persons say he was killed during one of the battles, others incline to the opinion that he committed suicide when he found the fortune of the day against him. The King's body was recognized among the killed and wounded by the British captives when released.

Theodore's two sons were taken prisoners by Napier, and all the European prisoners held by their deceased father set free. The interior of the fortress of Magdala presented an extraordinary and splendid sight, the place glowing almost with barbaric splendor. The British troops plundered at once. The men found four royal crowns made of solid gold, twenty thousand dollars in silver, thousands of silver plates, several lots of very rich jewelry, and numerous other articles of great value. General Napier takes by his victory the twenty-eight large guns just used against him, five thousand stand of small arms, ten thousand shields, such as are used in battle in open field, by the Abyssinians, ten thousand spears, and many other articles of war equipment. General Napier's army will recognize, fall in and return to India and England at once.

A Herald special dated London, April 18th, says: "The latest reports lead at this point from the scene of action in Magdala represent that fourteen thousand native troops had laid down their arms to Napier, and that Theodore had been wounded in the late engagement. Advice from Napier's headquarters in Magdala, without date, are also at hand. They state that the British lately held captive there, and numbering sixty souls, including men, women and children, were already on the route to London for home; and that the entire force of Theodore's army had been either killed, wounded or captured."

Regular Meeting of the Common Council, Wednesday Evening, April 29, 1868. Present.—Messrs. Holart, Brown, Bevan, Burtis, and Broad.

Absent.—Messrs. Stewart, McCrum, and Abbott. On motion Mr. Holart acted as Chairman, pro tem. Minutes of the last meeting read and approved.

A communication was read from Ezra Clark asking that he be authorized to use as a City Pound an enclosure that he had prepared for that purpose on Water st.

Moved by Mr. Bevan, seconded by Mr. Brown, that Mr. Ezra Clark be authorized to use the enclosure that he has prepared for a City Pound. Carried.

J. B. Clark, City Oil Inspector, made a report on the illuminating fluid known as "Aurora Oil."

Moved by Mr. Bevan, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the report be laid on the table for one week. Carried.

The Excise Committee reported in favor of amending section 12, 13, and 15 of the ordinance relating to City licenses, so that all shows, minstrel troupes and theatres be required to pay \$10 for each public performance, and that section 4 of the same ordinance be amended so that tramps be required to pay \$4 and \$5 for one and two horse drays, respectively, and that section 6 of the same ordinance be amended so that auctioneers be required to pay a license of \$50.

Moved by Mr. Bevan, seconded by Mr. Brown, that the report be accepted, and the amendments adopted. Carried.

Mr. Brown moved, and Mr. Broad seconded, that the Street Committee be instructed to have all obstructions on sidewalks, on Spring Street removed. Carried.

On motion, adjourned.

R. T. HALL, City Clerk.

PAY YOUR SMALL DEBTS.—Pay your small debts. You do not know how much good is frequently accomplished by adopting this principle.

It was honest old Franklin, we believe, who, as a matter of experiment, followed up a small amount which he passed to a tradesman. In a very little while he ascertained that the money paid the tradesman had passed from hand to hand until the number of bills of nearly similar amount settled with it reached some fifteen or twenty. It may not be possible to do as Franklin did, and trace up the history of a small amount of money in the way of debt paying; but it may be set down as a fixed fact that the prompt payment of small debts is the initiative step toward paying cash for everything. Generally speaking, these small debts are due to persons who need the little capital they can command. To such they are of immense importance; and it may be said of the person who allows these trifling obligations to remain unpaid, while having the means to discharge them, that he is not, in the true sense of the word, an honest man, unless, by express contract, a time for payment has been fixed, and that time not arrived. Pay your small debts, and your big ones, too, will be paid. It is only a short time since sponge has been used for this purpose. The sponge is cut into small pieces and chemically treated and in this way has been found to be better adapted for these uses than any other article. We saw a half of it weighing one pound, compressed and held into a space three inches in thickness by six in length and four in breadth, when cut apart exposed the center to over three feet in length. None of the insect tribe will harbor in it. Its wonderful elasticity, unrivaled cleanliness, combine to place it in the front rank for such purposes as it is now used. Address Strong & Hoepf, 148 State street, Rochester, N. Y.

Official returns from Georgia indicate that the Constitution is ratified by a very large majority.

The returns are all in from South Carolina; the majority for the Constitution is 48,470. The returns from North Carolina are not all received, but the majority already amounts to 13,440, and will probably be largely increased.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

VENANGO COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce the name of Capt. H. H. Haverst, of Oil City, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the usage of the Republican party.

S. NEWTON PETTIS, of Meadville, is presented by his many friends as a capable candidate for Representative in Congress, subject to the usage of the Republican party.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Has Nature an antidote for acquired diseases? THE PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared by Dr. Drake, of New York, have no doubt benefited and cured many persons of Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Sinking Weakness, General Debility, and Mental Despondency, than any other article in existence. They are composed of the purest roots and herbs, carefully prepared, to be taken as a tonic and gentle stimulant. They are adapted to any age or condition of life, and are extensively popular with mothers and persons of sedentary habits.

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Opposite Second N. E. Bank, Titusville, Pa.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A SERVANT GIRL. Mrs. H. C. BLOES, Oil Creek.

WANTED.

TO RENT A FURNISHED HOUSE. In a good part of the city. Address, for two days, P. O. BOX 1200, Titusville, Pa.

GERMAN LESSONS.

The undersigned would receive fully instructed to the Titusville public school in the German language. He will give instruction in the German language, and will also instruct in the English language. Those wishing to receive GERMAN LESSONS, will please to call on him at the corner of the street, where he is now preparing to commence giving lessons. Address, Titusville, Pa., April 29, 1868.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE AND LOT AND ONE VACANT LOT. Corner of Washington and Spruce streets, Titusville, Pa. For particulars, inquire of D. R. RODGERS, Pleasantville, Pa.

FOUR EXPERIENCED.

PAINTERS WANTED.

Appl' to

Appl' to

FOR SALE.

AN OPEN BUGGY.

Has been in a short time, and lately put in good running order with new axles. Can be seen at J. W. HUMPHREY'S livery stable.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S.

THE

TITUSVILLE SAVINGS BANK,

IS NOW PREPARED TO CONVERT THE

SECOND AND THIRD SERIES OF

SEVEN THIRTIETHS

INTO THE

6-20 Gold Coupon U. S. Bonds

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RAILROADS.

[illegible]

SOUTHWEST
Mail train leaves Broken Bow (arriving at 6:30 a. m. from Buffalo, N. D.) every 40 minutes at all stops. Arrives at Cortez at 12:10 p. m.
Mail leaves Cortez at 12:15 p. m. in train for Broken Bow at 2:50 p. m. Mayville 8:25 Summit 4:45, Sherman 5:57, Glyndon 6:50, and principal cities of the Northwest at Broken Bow, Cheyenne, and Denver. Arrives at Cheyenne at 6:50 p. m. Mayville 7:45 Summit 8:30, Sherman 9:22, Glyndon 10:20, arriving at Cortez at 9:40 p. m.

NORTH
Mail leaves Mayville, for Cheyenne, at 10:00 a. m. Arrives at Cheyenne, every afternoon on arrival of express from Denver at 11:00 a. m.
A. L. HAWK
Cortez

OIL, GREASE AND ALLEGHENY RIVER RAILWAY
MAIL AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO THE SOUTHWEST
\$106. SLEEPING ARRANGEMENT 1868.
From Monday, March 10 1867 trains leave Ft. Collins at 10:00 a. m. for Cheyenne, arriving at Cheyenne 50 miles from Cortez, stopping at all principal stations as follows:
CORTIZ NORTH 1 OIL CITY & PETROLEUM CENTR.

[illegible]

Franklin Branch for Franklin, Seaboard and the West,
and Atlantic City. Service to Erie is lost
and West. Round trip twenty minutes faster than
before.

Passenger will find this road a safe, pleasant
and the shortest route to and from the oil fields
of West from Lyndhurst. Leave after arrival of
train on P & X at 10 A.M.
and on C & D at 12 M. If it is desired to
at Albany or Erie Railroad, the Short Shore Route to
the Oil Region.

SUNWATER Co's Superintendent
C. F. PHILIPSEN Asst. Superintendent
model safety

1897. 1897.
PENNSYLVANIA AND ERIE R.R.
WIN THE TIME TABLE

Through and direct connections between Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Harrisburg, and the Great City
Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT BUILDING CARS ON ALL NIGHT

On and after MONDAY, NOV 26th 1897, the
trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad will run as
follows:

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia.....	11 05 P
" " " " " "	7 30 P
" " " " " "	5 10 P
" " " " " "	3 00 P
" " " " " "	1 00 P

	Corry	7:58 A M
Warren Arcadia	LIVELY WORTH	7:56 A M
" "	" "	9:45 A M
" "	arr Phila	1:30 P M
	EASTWARD	
Mail Philadelphia Arr.	" "	10:25 A M
" "	" "	12:05 P M
" "	arr Philadelphia	8:55 A M
Kio Express leave	" "	4:12 P M
" "	" "	4:12 P M
" "	arr Philadelphia	1:00 P M
Warren Accom	Corry	9:45 A M
	WESTWARD	
Mail and Express connect	for Warren	12:15 A M
ERN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY Passengers leave	Philadelphia	12:15 P M
Travelling Car	arrive at Erie Union dep	1:00 P M
and City	at 6:50 A M	
Traveling Philadelphia	at 11:30 P M, arrive at City	at 11:30 P M

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connections at Erie for Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

Trolley Cars SAGAWA CHOKED THROUGH
ALPHRED L. TYLER,
Chgo. & Sagawah Agent

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD

On Saturdays, Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

LEAVEN ERIE—GOING WEST

Westfield, Dunkirk, and Silver Creek, arriving at Buffalo 10:40 a. m.

Day Express, 1:00 p. m., stopping at Northeast, Westfield, Brocton, Dunkirk, Silver Creek and Buffalo, arriving at Buffalo 1:10 a. m.

Mail and Accommodation, 4:10 a. m., stopping at all stations, arriving to Buffalo 10:10 a. m.

Day Express, 1:00 p. m., stopping at Northeast, Westfield, Dunkirk, Silver Creek, arriving in Buffalo at 1:10 a. m.

Night Express, 1:50 a. m., stopping at Westfield, Dunkirk and Silver Creek, arriving in Buffalo at 2:00 a. m.

The Expresses in time connect at Dunkirk and Buffalo (see Buffalo) with the Expresses from Buffalo for New York, Philadelphia, Boston, &c.

LEAVE BUFFALO—GOING WEST

Tulco Express, 6:50 a. m., stopping at all stations except Erie, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Silver Creek and Westfield, arriving at Erie 10:20 a. m.

Day Express, 1:00 p. m., stopping at Lakewood, and Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Brocton, Westfield, North Road, arriving at Erie 8:50 p. m.

Night Express, 1:00 a. m., stopping at all stations, arriving at Erie 5:00 p. m.

Night Express, 1:00 a. m., stopping at Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Westfield, arriving at Erie at 8:40 a. m.

Steamboat Express, 9:00 a. m., stopping at Lakewood, Silver Creek, Dunkirk, Brocton, Westfield, North Road, and North Creek, arriving at Erie 10:20 a. m.

Day Express, 1:00 p. m., stopping at Silver Creek, North Road, and North Creek, arriving at Erie 10:20 a. m.

Night Express, 1:00 a. m., and leave Buffalo, at 1:00 a. m.

The Day Express west, connects 2:30 p.m. at Elgin
 with Buffalo & Oil Creek. Cross Cut R. R. for
 Ory and Oil Creek, without change of cars at Curry
 Railroad time is 10 minutes.
 4:25 P. M. N. B. & W. N. Gen'l Exp.

**ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAIL-
 ROAD**
 CONNECTING THE OIL REGIONS AND PITTS-
 BURGH WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.
 SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE.

GOING EAST.
 8:00 A. M. Express, leaves Verman, opposite Oil
 City, and arrives at Pittsburgh 10 p.m.
 5:00 P. M. Mail, leaves Verman, opposite Oil City,
 and arrives at Pittsburgh at 1:00 A. M.

GOING WEST.
 10:00 A. M. Mail, leaves Pittsburgh and arrives at
 Verman, opposite Oil City, 1:30 p.m.
 5:00 P. M. Express, leaves Pittsburgh and arrives at
 Oil City, 1:00 A. M.

BLACKSTONE, Major Intersect.

April 15, 1906.